

# NEW MORNING

15¢

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LUBBOCK, TEX.







"Go ahead and bust me, fuzz!"

# Editorial

Well....here is the unexpected, and hard-earned third edition of NEW MORNING, dedicated to the dawn of a new era in American life. Young newspapers have a way of dying off, since infancy in the newspaper trade has a high mortality rate. But, NEW MORNING is a tough kid, and we hope to be around for a while—to fight, crusade, debate, and sing praises to the beauties of Nature and of life.

Editorially, NEW MORNING would like to stress—and stress again—the significance of three petition drives being conducted in Lubbock. Generally, the average citizen never has an opportunity beyond the ballot to influence public policy and law... his "elected representatives" make the laws, often without consulting the people at all. It is very rare to see a petition drive, the one opportunity the people have to make policy. It is even rarer to see three such drives....but happily, that situation exists today. NEW MORNING is continuing its petition drive to call a referendum on the question of filling Student Senate vacancies at Tech....a Student-Chicano-Black coalition will undertake the tedious petition process required to call a liquor election in Justice Precinct 6....and the League of Women Voters is sponsoring a city charter amendment petition to end the inequitable garbage charge imposed by the City Council, a charge which penalizes the poor, the aged, the students, the minorities, groups which suffer enough from the Texas Sales Tax.

None of these efforts can succeed without YOUR help.... NEW MORNING urges you to support all three petition drives. Any student can sign the Senate petition, and any citizen who registered to vote for 1971, not 1972, can sign the other two. DO IT!

Also....take note of the Book Exchange...a non-profit effort to stop the textbook rip-offs around campus. All you have to do is participate. If Tech students really want to change the system, this is a concrete way to do it. So—stop complaining and drop by the Book Exchange. You have nothing to lose....and everything to gain!

## Repeal the Garbage Charge.

The League of Women Voters of Lubbock is spearheading a drive to obtain over 6000 signatures of qualified voters on a petition that would seek the repeal of the recently enacted City Ordinance instituting a garbage service charge.

Persons signing the petition are asking the City Council to repeal the ordinance, and if the Council chooses not to do so, they will then be asked to call an election so the citizens of Lubbock can vote on the issue at the regular City election in April.

The League is circulating the petitions, with the aid of many groups and individuals, because they think the ordinance, as now written, is inequitable. Several reasons have been given for their opposition. The present ordinance does not take into account an individual citizens' ability to pay the charge. It causes the poor to pay a much larger percentage of their income on the charge than the more affluent. It provides financial relief to an insignificant percentage of households; the number who will be paying a \$1 fee is estimated to be 1775 or 5% of the total. It provides for modification of the charge based on water usage, a factor that has little or nothing to do with the amount of garbage produced. It does not provide for a means to charge residential properties for service rendered, i.e. by the amount of garbage collected, although it makes this provision for businesses and large housing units. It is a revenue raising device, which places a burden on the poor and persons of fixed income, and it is not related to garbage service, except in name.

The League has presented alternative means of raising revenue to the Council on three separate occasions. The first was at the Public Hearing on the Budget last September. The second was the following week before the ad valorem tax rate was adopted. At both times the League recommended raising revenue by increasing the ad valorem tax rate which they felt was more equitable than the proposed garbage service charge. On December 9, the League offered a compromise solution -- a garbage service charge based on the ad valorem value of residential property.

Because the League feels this is an issue which should be decided by the Voters, they are asking all persons who are opposed to the ordinance and who are qualified voters in the election year of March 1, 1971 to February 29, 1972, to sign the petitions. Booths have been set up at both Gibson Discount Stores, and the Sears Downtown store. Further information may be obtained from the League of Women Voters at their office, 795-9718.

From: League of Women Voters of Lubbock  
3419 - 62nd Street, 795-9718  
Mrs. Duane Jordan, President

January 10, 1971

## RALPH GOES FOR SENATE



Ralph W. Yarborough, former senior U.S. Senator from Texas, announced on January 11 that he will seek the Democratic nomination for the U.S. Senate. Yarborough, who lost his seat to Lloyd M. Bentsen in 1970, will strive to defeat the ultra-conservative Republican incumbent, John G. Tower, "to help save the Senate majority for the people of this nation in the coming crucial campaign year."

Yarborough, 68, the acknowledged leader of Texas liberals, made his long-awaited announcement to a cheering group of 250 supporters in the House of Representatives chamber of the Texas Capitol in Austin.

In declaring for the Senate, Yarborough renounced a long-cherished dream of being elected Governor. "It was a tough decision," he said, but America's deepening problems require "leadership with the ability and dedication and will to envision, construct, and then enact constructive national legislation."

"The Democratic Senators in Washington offer the greatest hope in the nation for this approach," Yarborough declared, "but their numbers have grown thinner and the margins smaller over the last four years."

"Weighing all of these things and more these past months," he continued, "I have decided to return to the United States Senate to help preserve the balance for the people this year."

The former Senator was born in Chandler, Texas. Before entering politics, he worked in the Borger oil fields and practiced law in El Paso. Yarborough was appointed assistant attorney general, and made three unsuccessful bids for the governor's office in 1952, 1954, and 1956.

In April, 1957, he was elected to the Senate in a special election to fill the seat left vacant by Price Daniel's resignation. He was re-elected twice, in 1958 and in a bitter campaign in 1964, but met defeat at the hands of former Congressman Lloyd M. Bentsen in an equally bitter campaign in 1970.

In the Senate, Yarborough served as chairman of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee.

He will face Barefoot Sanders of Dallas, former state representative and U.S. attorney, in the May 6 Democratic primary. Sanders is the only other declared candidate in the race. By contrast, the Democratic field for Governor is already crowded, with Gov. Preston Smith, Lt. Gov. Ben Barnes, and Uvalde rancher and former state representative Dolph Briscoe in that contest.

## Yarborough in '72

NEW MORNING would like to be among the first to announce its editorial support for former U.S. Senator Ralph Yarborough. Yarborough stands with the people, and rejects the sellout road that so many other Texas politicians have taken. The proof is clear—Yarborough's integrity denies him the campaign funds which seem to flow so freely for any other candidate.

His record of liberal reform, his compassion, his unswerving defense of the cause of oppressed people everywhere, commands our loyalty and respect. If Ralph defeats the arch-conservative spokesman for special interest groups, John Tower, it will be a great day for Texas. YARBOROUGH IN 1972!



NEW MORNING is an independent liberal newspaper, dedicated to the dissemination of ideas and information to the people, and to the coverage of news items and editorial commentary which might not be printed otherwise. NEW MORNING is a forum of free expression. Articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the editors. NEW MORNING is based in Lubbock, Texas and is sponsored on the Texas Tech University campus by Pi Lambda Phi social fraternity and the Alliance of Sisters. Publication: monthly. Circulation: 7,500. Advertising rate: \$1.00 per column inch. Subscriptions: 1 year, \$2.00; 6 months, \$1.00. Single copy: \$0.15. Mailing address: Box 4711, Tech Station, Lubbock, Texas 79409.

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# LIQUOR!

Lubbock, Texas, the home of Texas Tech University, is the largest "dry" city in the world—which also means that Texas Tech is the largest university in the world where students cannot go across the street and drink beer after class.

This deplorable situation is caused by a multiplicity of factors, chief among them being: 1) the existence of a strong church-oriented morality, strongly enforced by the churches; 2) profiteering businessmen, who make fortunes on the "Strip", in private clubs, and in bootlegging operations, and 3) an apathetic citizenry which has so far refused to challenge this unholy alliance.

So...in 1972, eight years after Berkeley, and 39 years after the end of national Prohibition, the big issue in Lubbock is still...Liquor...an issue that other cities settled decades ago. Thus, Lubbock's prohibition sends consumption totals into the clouds ("gotta stock up, it's so far out there") while Lubbock's multitude of preachers piously proclaim how fortunate Lubbock is to be free from legalized liquor. Remarkable.

As if the sermons and the hypocrisy and the rip-offs weren't enough, now comes the Lubbock Restaurant Association (LRA), with a slickly-financed campaign to vote Lubbock "wet". Ah, yes—just when the newly-enfranchised 18 to 20-year-old voters might bring the winds of change to the Caprock, suddenly there is the LRA. Hoping to capitalize on the new voters, the LRA has concocted a "mixed drinks, on-premises consumption only" brew for thirsty Lubbock.

What? This means that only restaurants and certain kinds of bars could serve only mixed drinks! In other words, glorified private clubs...with glorified prices. And to make it worse, the LRA assumes that Tech students and minority groups can be stampeded to vote for a liquor election—any liquor election. To their surprise, students and minority group members have reacted against a scheme which would give restaurant owners a get-rich-quick monopoly, and leaves students and workingmen out in the cold—as usual—without beer.

Damnit, all the students and working people want is to be able to go down to the grocery and buy a six-pack or a bottle of wine, or maybe a mug of beer over a pizza, not an accursed martini at a restaurant where they sneer as they take your money.

As a result, out-of-towners recoil in horror when they learn about Lubbock's "condition" soon after arriving...and students, interested in wine, women and song, split for places where booze flows freely and midnight songs break the night air.

On the more tragic side, consider the lot of the unfortunate student who has to spend his last dollar to get to the "Strip", and thereby suffers a double dip-off. Parties grind to a halt because somebody forgot to go "out there" in time...though time remains for a trip down the street. Consider the poor workingman, white—Chicano—Black, who wants just one

beer before he goes home. After a hard day's work (at Lubbock's low wages), he has to drive 15 miles to the "Strip" and back... what's more, he has to buy a six-pack or more instead of one—the last straw.

While the poor suffer, the affluent businessman can step across the street and pay the impossible prices that HE can afford. Democracy, dry Lubbock style.

The time has come for a change...TRUE CHANGE. To answer this need, the newly-formed Peoples' Liquor Coalition will begin to circulate petitions this week in Justice Precinct 6. The issue will be: "For or against the legal sale of ALL alcoholic beverages" (on or off-premises consumption). If this issue is called to a vote in JP6, it will pass, and make at least part of Lubbock a truly "wet" city.

A total of 4,356 signatures is needed to call an election (25% of the total vote cast for governor in JP6 in the last presidential election year, 1968). The petitions must be completed with that number of VALID signatures within 30 days.

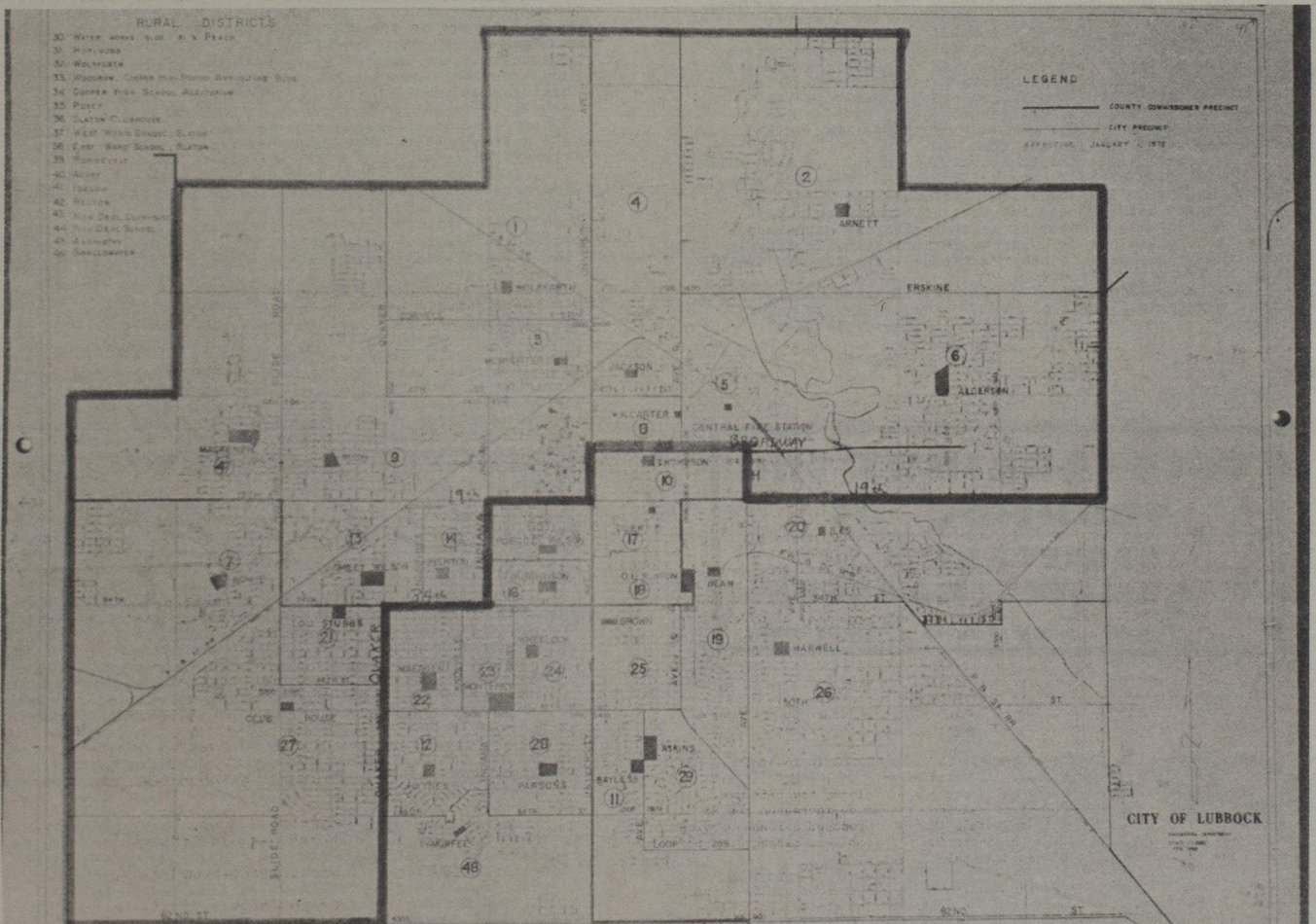
Fourteen voting precincts are within JP6: Boxes 1, Wolffarth; 2, Arnett; 3, McWhorter (all dorm students are in this box); 4, Jackson; 5, Central Fire Station; 6, Alderson; 7, Bowie; 8, K. Carter; 9, Rush; 13, Smylie Wilson; 14, Overton; 21, Lou Stubbs; 27, Precinct 1 Clubhouse; and 47, Mackenzie. Note the difference between 1) voting precincts, often called boxes; 2) justice precincts; and 3) commissioners' precincts. Justice precincts are used to elect Justices of the Peace, and Commissioners' precincts to elect County Commissioners. Voting precincts are used in all elections. Texas liquor law allows local option elections in 1) counties; 2) cities; or 3) justice precincts.

TO SIGN THE PETITION, YOU MUST HAVE REGISTERED TO VOTE IN 1971...IF YOU ARE OVER 21, YOU MUST HAVE REGISTERED BY JAN. 31, 1971; IF YOU ARE 18 TO 20, YOU MUST HAVE REGISTERED BETWEEN THE PASSAGE OF THE 26th AMENDMENT LAST SUMMER AND SEPT. 30, 1971. Any registration after Oct. 1, 1971 is for the period BEGINNING March 1, 1972, and ending Feb. 28, 1973. 1972 registrants will be qualified to vote by the time a local option liquor election would be called (hopefully in April), but 1972 certificates DO NOT BECOME VALID UNTIL MARCH 1.

You must bring your 1971 registration certificate with you when you sign, because the signature must be the same on the petition. For example, if you sign your name "John Citizen" on the petition, and your certificate reads "John Q. Citizen", the signature on the petition would NOT be valid and would be thrown out. Any error will disqualify a signature.

These two factors are the major problems of the petition drive. Invalid signatures and confusion on the 1971 and 1972 registrations could kill the effort.

If you would like to see a wet Lubbock, come by a sign a petition—or better yet, volunteer to circulate petitions yourself. Without YOU, the drive cannot succeed. How about it? —R.Q.S.



JUSTICE PRECINCT SIX—Lubbock's sprawling "JP6" is a masterpiece of gerrymandering, designed to dilute the potential strength of minority and student voters in north Lubbock with conservative south and west Lubbock votes...the rambling boundaries include the north and west city limits, and a portion of the eastern city limit. The boundary runs down 19th street to Avenue H, down H to the Courthouse, from the Courthouse down the ALLEY between Broadway and Main to University, down University to 19th, down 19th to Indiana, down Indiana to 34th, down 34th to Quaker, down Quaker to 82nd, and down 82nd to the western city limit.



## Statement by an Observer: FALLING BRICK

First, five or six bricks fell off of the building. Upon hearing of this, several of us stepped outside to view the ruin. Looking up at the building, we saw a whole wall of bricks buckle.

Those who did not stand in shock looking up, started running and screaming, including a woman and her child who escaped bricks falling behind them.

A short time later, a small explosion and flash occurred in the powerline behind the building, possibly due to a transformer damaged by falling bricks.

The Lubbock Power trucks arrived immediately and became embroiled in traffic composed of escaping cars and sightseers.

The police cordoned off the street to the east (Avenue L). The streets to the north (Main) and to the south (Broadway) are open to traffic.

The base appears to be crumbling inward from the Main Street side. It is rumored that should the building weaken further, it would collapse in the direction of West Texas Hospital as the frame is twisted toward the hospital.

Why hasn't some action been taken to correct this situation?

—Julia Boothe

## EDITORIAL

One of Lubbock's great unanswered questions is: why hasn't the heavily damaged and obviously unsafe Great Plains Life Building been condemned or torn down? The 20-story structure, noted only for its size and not its beauty, was severely hit in the May, 1970 tornado, during which the steel framework of the building was visibly bent.

Since that time, nothing has been done about the problem with the exception of an inspection by a team of engineers who pronounced the edifice "structurally sound"—however, the falling brick of January 5 changed the picture.

Despite the imminent danger to life and property posed by the building, the owners, Realty Equity Corporation of New York, and the Lubbock City Council have taken no action beyond taking bids to strip the brick from the structure—leaving the citizens of Lubbock, particularly those in West Texas Hospital, endangered.

No effort has been made by the City Council to condemn the building, although this body has never been reluctant to condemn private homes in El Barrio or the Black Ghetto. Could it be that rich corporations are not subject to condemnation proceedings in Lubbock?

Businessmen and politicians have stated that if the Great Plains Life building is torn down, another skyscraper will never be built in Lubbock—strange it is that this same sentiment did not prevent the useless demolition of the Caprock (formerly Hilton) Hotel, a beautiful and historic structure, the soundness of which was never questioned, to make way for an asphalt parking lot. State Representative R.B. (Mac) McAlister came up with the incredible suggestion that the Great Plains be transformed into a state office building—HA! Not even Gus Mutscher could railroad that through the Legislature. McAlister's great re-election proposal even came on the very day of the falling brick, and really put a hole in his drum.

Who built this architectural absurdity? It is rumored that Councilman Morris Turner had a hand in it—could this be the reason for the Council's inaction?

In any case, it is time that something be done.

A prominent Government seismologist has expressed a desire to examine the building to determine its ability to withstand vibrations and other stresses—one of many possible steps in the right direction.

What would happen if a wild West Texas wind came along from a strategic direction?

—R. Settler



Senator Ann Graham

# SUPPORT YOUR BOOK EXCHANGE!

Bookstore prices are one of the traditional student gripes. For students, money is a limited resource from which books, as obvious necessities, take a sizeable bite at the beginning of each semester. This is a fact of student life.

We can, however, do something about it. The problem of high prices for books is encountered by every student on campus. In order to solve this problem, all student must unite and act for its correction. Don't just gripe—do something!

In the past, no alternatives to the bookstores were available. The bookstores buy back "used" books from students at 50 per cent of the price of a new book. They then sell the same book for 75 per cent of the new price, thus making a 25 per cent gross profit on each book every time a book is re-sold. Now you don't have to pay the bookstores 25 per cent of the book price in order to get your books for the next semester. You don't have to keep supporting a rip-off!

Several concerned students have recognized the need for correction of this problem and believe that the concerted effort of all Tech student can be effective. A book exchange has been established to offer students a practical option. Extensive research and approval from the Administration and the University Bookstore have been part of the basic organization. Now the program is being presented to you, the students.

All administrative details have been worked out. The actual success or failure of the Book Exchange depends on YOU. We are assuming that the widespread complaints about book prices will be backed by action.

Participation in the Book Exchange begins now, by bringing in your books. On Friday, Jan. 14, students may bring books for exchange to the Coronado Room of the University Center from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Receipts in \$.05, \$.25, and \$1.00 denominations will be given for 50 per cent of the value of the book when new. No severely damaged books will be accepted and only books which will be used during the spring semester will be taken.

Several people have asked about this point because it is another area of student concern. In this short time, we are unable to accept books that will not be used on this campus in the spring, but if this Book Exchange has favorable response and participation from students, the future solution of this problem is quite likely.

On Saturday, Jan. 15; Monday, Jan. 16, and Tuesday, Jan. 17, students may bring in their receipts to exchange for the books they need at 50 per cent of the new value. Receipts may be transferred or sold among students. If you have more receipts than you can use for books, you will get a cash refund for those receipts. You cannot lose money and you can save 25 per cent per book. Books will be received at the rate of 50 per cent of the new value and exchanged at the same rate.

The Book Exchange is operating at no profit to anyone except the students who participate. All workers in the Book Exchange are donating their time. If you are interested in working, please contact Curtis Brown, Gayle Snure, Rick Buckberry or Ann Graham.

Since Student Senate approval was obtained at the December 9 meeting, the task of the Exchange has been made lighter. We will be approaching other organizations with regard to supporting a solution to a very real problem here at Tech. We need donations of time and money.

Support for the Book Exchange needs to be campus-wide. This program must have support of all students at Texas Tech in order to succeed. All you have to do is participate.



**Vote AGAINST the  
abolition of  
SECRETARY &  
BUSINESS MANAGER  
-TEXAS TECH YOUNG DEMOCRATS**



*New Morning*

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1/2 for six months

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
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In mid-November, the second edition of NEW MORNING launched a unique campaign to bring about much needed reform in the Texas Tech Student Senate. The petition on the bottom of this page was circulated across campus, in an effort to gain a referendum on the question of filling Senate vacancies.

The response has been firm, but not decisive...approximately 500 signatures, or 25% of the amount needed, have been secured...and the referendum is not yet won.

Strangely enough, the Senate has refused to call a referendum on the question of abolishing the offices of Secretary and Business Manager, but has refused, on three occasions, to even discuss or to allow introduction of a bill by Senator Bruce Barrick which would call for a referendum on the vacancy issue. The same Senators—Barry Brooks, Don Sweat and others—who were the most vocal advocates of the Secretary-Business Manager referendum were also the most vocal opponents of the Barrick bill, truly a remarkable display of inconsistency and disregard of the democratic process. After the most recent refusal (at the December 2 Senate meeting), one Senator signed the petition who had refused to sign it earlier, because she had believed that the Senate would at least discuss the matter when the time came.

The final result of all this is the effective concentration of power in the hands of two students—the President, who appoints the entire Supreme Court each year, the Cabinet, the student members of Faculty-Student committees, and now, if the referendum passes, the Secretary and Business Manager as well—and the Vice President, who appoints the Senate committee chairmen and members, including the Judiciary Committee (which in turn appoints new Senators to vacancies). Where is the time-honored American democratic tradition of "balance of power" in such a setup?

The trend is unmistakable....consider: 1) In 1967, any vacancies which occurred in Senate membership because of graduation, grade problems, or general resignations, were filled by special election. Such elections were held in the school in which the vacancy occurred (Arts & Sciences, BA, etc.), and a new Senator was speedily elected to give that school continued representation.

The appointment process is incredibly slow. Vacancies which appear at the beginning of a semester sometimes are not filled for one or two months, thereby depriving the students of certain schools the right of full representation for the greater part of a semester. This factor is often crucial for a small school like Agriculture or Home Economics, which have only two or three Senators to begin with.

Additionally, the Judiciary Committee, since the beginning, has used unorthodox guidelines in determining who to appoint. Qualifications and desire to serve were often ignored in favor of personality considerations, friendship with members of the Judiciary Committee, membership in Greek organizations, and other unfortunate reasons.

When confronted with these facts, the Senators and special interest groups which oppose the petition campaign rely on two major arguments against the petitions: 1) that fraternities and sororities will exclusively dominate special elections, with campaign teams taken from pledge classes....oddly enough, only Greeks seem to use this argument, so let's check it out. To date, 9 new Senators have been appointed by the Judiciary Committee... of this number, only 3 are non-Creek. Currently, out of 43 Senators, 7 are Independent, but 8 Independents were elected last spring. If, as the argument goes, the appointment process gives Independents a better chance to serve on the Senate, then why haven't more non-Greeks been appointed? 3 out of 9 is a pretty bad ratio. What reason is there to believe that special elections would doom Independent candidates any more than the

about the same as in regular elections—around 100 votes.

If the "cheapening" argument applies to special elections, it would also apply to twice-a-year elections, with full slates of candidates and large-scale campaigning once each semester. However, a look at the record reveals that fall elections, which certain Senators of the day termed "unnecessary" and "burdensome" had higher voter turnouts than the spring contests, the main event.

Spring, 1968.....	240; 231; 229
Fall, 1968.....	452; 422; 292
Spring, 1970.....	451; 372; 319
Fall, 1969.....	462; 382; 376

Spring, 1968.....	144; 111; 108
Fall, 1968.....	184; 120
Spring, 1970.....	149; 116
Fall, 1969.....	233; 197; 176

This petition method has NEVER been utilized before. If this drive is successful, students in the future could bring about change when their representatives refuse to do so, giving new life to student government. In turn, the Senate would take student opinion into consideration much more often.

student opinion and consideration must be given to the student body. The time has come to replace the patently undemocratic and inequitable appointment system. If you have been complaining about your Senate, NOW is the time to do something about it... circulate the petition on this page, and help bring about an election on this issue, so YOUR views will be heard. By signing the petition, you do not commit yourself in favor of special elections, or the proposal below—only that the proposal WILL COME TO A VOTE OF THE STUDENT BODY.

1500 signatures are needed to complete these petitions and call the referendum. Use the form below, or come by the NEW MORNING table in the University Center this week. These petitions are a concrete way to make your voice heard...DO IT!  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Roger Settler

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED do hereby petition the officers of the Student Association to conduct an election for the Student Association, such election to be called not later than three weeks after the certification of the signatures contained herein as being sufficient, the cause of such election to be:

TO AMEND the Constitution of the Student Association of Texas Tech University, Article II, Section 4, Paragraph 3, by striking the existing Paragraph, and inserting the following:

## Section 4. Elections:

3. Vacancies in the Student Senate shall henceforth be filled by the following action: a special election shall be held in the school in which the vacancy occurs, not to exceed three weeks after said vacancy shall occur.

-5-



# NEW MORNING POETRY

## Song of Splendor

### WOMAN

My sister dear,  
Of the obsidian eyes,  
Of the steel gray eyes,  
Of the emerald green eyes.



My sister dear, superfluous is the color of your eyes,  
The color of your skin.  
Only the spirit beauty of your soul can matter,  
Oh sister dear.  
In your hands is the future of new generations;  
As a mother, as a wife, or as a sweetheart,  
As a daughter, or artlessly and simply as a friend...  
My sister dear, you are the guide  
for our loved ones of tomorrow.  
My sister dear, be noble, be sweet, and understanding.  
Your sister loves you.

Xochitl



### MUJER

Hermana mía,  
La de ojos color de obsidiana.  
La de los ojos grises cual acero.  
La de los ojos verdes de esmeralda.

Hermana mía, no importa el color de tus ojos.  
Ni el color de tu piel.  
Lo que importa es la belleza espiritual de tu Ser.  
Hermana mía,  
En tus manos está el futuro de las nuevas generaciones  
Como madre, como esposa, como novia,  
Como hija, o simple y sencillamente como amiga...  
Hermana mía, tu eres la guía...  
para nuestros seres queridos del mañana.

Hermana mía, se noble, se dulce y comprensiva.  
Te ama tu hermana.

Xochitl

I love you, so that my waking hours  
Are filled with your imagined presence,  
And my nightly dreams have seized  
The elusive shades of your countenance,  
Deepened their hue, and retouched  
The subtleties of light and color,  
To cast its radiant image upon  
The dark recesses of my brain,  
To speed its darting message through  
The corridors of my beckoning nerves.  
Then its splendor thrilled the  
Tingling fibers of my flesh,  
Stirred my restless blood into  
Flaming fever, and caused my soul  
In its ecstasy to cry aloud, and grace  
With silver tongue these sweet  
Murmurings of love, and make known  
To you, you the muse of my poetry,  
The depth of my devotion, the  
Rapture of my resolve,  
My lyric love for you,  
That we may one day unite in sonorous  
Harmony, a song of two voices  
Yet one immortal theme.

Roger Settlor





# Night Wind

i am so afraid  
of the night wind, María,  
afraid of the leaves  
whose corrupted sounds  
attack my ear.

i am so afraid,  
of sinewy arms,  
that jut out so black  
from exhausted trees;  
of dripping wet fields  
whose green green eyes  
burr brightly with eager need.

so veiling my eyes  
i attempt to rest  
my ravaged soul;  
but María,  
appears on my road.

and the sounds of the troubled wind  
and the troubled leaves  
rattle my window panes  
TERRIBLY! clear.

what is it i hear  
so far-away near?  
María.

if you would leave me  
my stars would not rave,  
my days would not silver-shine,  
my sun!  
would turn ice and black.

you'll never know María,  
how much i have loved  
in my Gypsy way,  
how much i have needed  
your gentle hand,  
your gentle self.

you'll never know  
how much i have felt  
the pain and sorrow  
that gnaws and tears  
at my inward self.

for i'd laugh all day  
and dance all night,  
forging intense delight —  
from my million thorns  
and my thousand glights  
and spurn the Gods,  
and mock my wounds,  
in my bruised  
new self.

but the wind torments  
and the leaves cry raw  
and i'm so afraid  
of the night's black wind!

And the sounds of the troubled wind  
and the troubled leaves  
rattle my window panes  
TERRIBLY! clear.

what is it i hear  
so far-away near?  
María.

# Poor Fellows

What it costs us on this planet  
to make love to each other in peace  
The whole world has its eye on the sheets  
They all trouble your loving.

And they tell fearful tales  
involving a man and a woman  
who, after many wanderings,  
and with proper considerations,  
achieve something unique —  
they lie together in bed.

I wonder to myself if frogs  
spy on each other and sneeze,  
if they are mattering in the frog pools  
against delinquent frogs,  
against the pleasure of amphibians.  
I wonder to myself if the birds  
have it in for other birds,  
if the bull eavesdrops on the oxen  
before going with his cow.

Even the roads have eyes.  
The parks include policemen.  
The hotels are furtive.  
The windows take down names.  
Troops and cannons embark,  
mobilized against loving.  
Both ears and voices  
are ceaselessly at work,  
and any fellow with his girl  
has been obliged to find pleasure  
in flight on a bicycle.

Pablo Neruda

# Pobres Muchachos

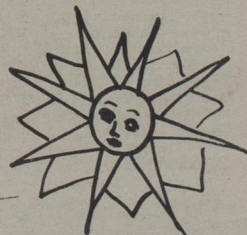
Cómo cuesta en este planeta  
amarnos con tranquilidad:  
todo el mundo mira los sábados,  
todos molestan a tu amor.

Y se cuentan cosas terribles  
de un hombre y de una mujer  
que después de muchos trojes  
y muchas consideraciones  
hacen algo instaurable,  
se acuestan en una sola cama.

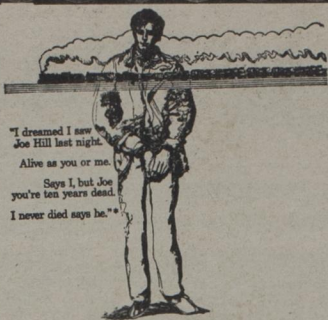
Yo me pregunto si las ranas  
se vigilan y se estornudan,  
si se susurran en los charcos  
contra las ranas ilegales,  
contra el placer de los batracios.  
Yo me pregunto si las pajaros  
tienen pajaros enemigos  
y si el toro escucha a las vacas  
antes de verse con las vacas.

Ya los caminos tienen ojos,  
los parques tienen policías,  
son sigilosos los hoteles,  
las ventanitas anotan nombres,  
se embarcan tropas y cañones  
decididos contra el amor,  
trabajan incesantemente  
las gargantas y las orejas  
y un muchacho con su muchacha  
se obligaron a florecer  
volando en una bicicleta

Pablo Neruda







## MOVIE REVIEW:

**JOE HILL.** Written and directed by Bo Widerberg. Starring Thommy Berggren.

The appearance of this film is evidence of the continuing interest after many decades in the lives of these martyrs of the American labor and radical movements. Men such as Joe Hill, and the Wobblies will never die.

Despite some factual and artistic shortcomings are a change from the usual movie fare in that they deal with people whose lives centered on fighting for a better world for the working class and oppressed.

Another film along these same lines which has not come to Lubbock yet, is **SACCO AND VANZETTI**. In that film, as well as in **JOE HILL**, the men were framed and executed on trumped up charges of murder. But their courage and confidence in their revolutionary ideas became an inspiration to workers in the U.S. and throughout the world.

The movie production of **JOE HILL** does show sympathy to the victim, and is not completely neutral before the "Bar of Justice"; however, Widerberg appears to be a humanist before he is a propagandist, so his film moves us even when we are conscious of his bias.

Widerberg does paint Joe Hill as a kind of Christian proletarian, simple but smart, upright and innocent to the end. History describes quite another Joe Hill, who did not go meekly to the slaughter but barricaded himself in his cell and later held his executioners at bay with the sharp end of a broken broom.

But in reality, the picture is quite accurate; however, in the film's best moments, the artist is on top, not the historian. In the end, Joe Hill succeeds as a deeply felt graceful work of fiction whose art transforms even the most obviously political moments into metaphors beyond partisan ship, according to Zimmerman of the Nov. 1, Newsweek.

However, to the extent that artistic license over-simplifies, or misrepresents, it weakens the impact. This particularly holds true for a historical subject.

What Zimmerman holds up as virtue in **JOE HILL** is actually the film's weakness. The substance of Joe Hill's life was his involvement in struggle. To the degree the film portrays him as naive and innocent, the departures from reality have a negative effect.

In a statement to the people of Utah after the final verdict, Joe Hill explained why he thought he had been framed: "Owing to the prominence of Mr. Morrison (the man he was accused of killing), there had to be a goat, and the undersigned, being as they thought, a friendless tramp, a Swede, and, worst of all, an I.W.W., had no right to live anyway, and was therefore duly selected to be the goat."

Joe Hill's intensive and full life of struggle is the starting point if you're going to make a human, powerful movie about him.

The Newsweek reviewer starts from the premise that humaneness and militant class consciousness are mutually exclusive. For Joe Hill and countless others, it was in the class struggle that they realized their humanity--broadened their experiences, and expanded their vision of life and their aspirations for the future. That was how they viewed their lives and their martyrdom.

The cause of social justice gave purpose and meaning to their lives. They rejected the alienated, fragmented, self-centered lives that the capitalist system imposes on people. In making a film about Joe Hill, to overlook what his social ideas meant to him is to miss the very substance of his personality. His own words and life prove how he felt about his class "bias".

For Joe Hill, the fight for social justice was the substance of his life. Around 1910 he became an active member and was always where the action was, participating in strikes and free-speech fights up and down the West Coast. His songs of struggle were known and sung by militants everywhere.

Don't miss the film. It's one hell of a good film about one hell of a man.

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## union news



*Maurice Richard  
Installed as  
Union Head*

Roy R. Evans, president of the Texas AFL-CIO, installed Maurice Richard as president of the Lubbock Central Labor Council at a formal ceremony on January 7.

Richard, who is serving his second term as Council president, is a member of Communications Workers Local 6290. He has been active in Lubbock's anti-poverty agency, the Community Action Board, and has studied at Texas Tech.

Richard is Democratic Precinct Chairman for Box 6, and is a member of the board of the Majority Coalition. He is employed by Western Electric. His wife, Bobbie, is also a member of CWA, but works for Southwestern Bell is a member of local 6203.

Other officers installed by President Evans were: John Matsler, vice-president; Walter J. Allison, secretary-treasurer; A.E. Davies, sergeant-at-arms; and C.F. Brown, Ralph Williamson, and John Lindsey, trustees.

During his stay in Lubbock, Evans declared that Nixon's economic policies are "inequitable" because he "calls for the working people to make all the sacrifices" without enforcing similar controls on corporate profits and interest rates.

"Actually, the wage controls are more unfair to non-union working people than to our members," Evans stated. "At least, we have someone bargaining on our behalf."

In the area of politics, Evans said that organized labor will "endorse Yarborough for whatever office he seeks," but will probably not endorse any other statewide candidates.

## Ex-Tech Student Runs for State Rep.



Robert T. Mansker, 31, a former Lubbock resident and Texas Tech Student Senator, has entered the May 6 Democratic primary in the northwest Harris County's newly formed 94th Texas Legislative District.

Mansker terms himself a "moderate Democrat" and pledges opposition to "Gus Mutscher forces" in the Legislature. He states that he would join the fight to "vastly limit" the life-and-death powers of the Texas House Speaker over legislation.

A native Houstonian, Mansker holds a BBA from the University of Texas and a master's degree in business from West Texas State University. He has also studied on the doctoral level at Texas Tech University.

He served for two years as an aide to the judiciary committee of the U.S. House of Representatives, as chairman of the Young Democrats of Texas state conventions in 1970-71, and was a delegate to the Democratic state convention in 1970.

At Texas Tech, Mansker served as a Student Senator from 1966 to 1969, and as chairman of the Judiciary Committee for most of that time. He was president of the Tech Young Democrats, and was a Justice of the Student Supreme Court. Mansker gained fame as a campus liberal, and became a "legend" in the Senate due to his advocacy of controversial issues.

Mansker has taught at West Texas State, Texas Tech and East Texas State University. He resides at 4407 Otterbury in Houston.

FREE LANCE PHOTOGRAPHER

*Mary Lou Da da Lenda*  
phone 765-9740 (after 5:00)

3314 Baylor

Lubbock, Texas





## WOMEN continue to Organize

WONAAC supporters jammed the Supreme Court on December 13 to hear arguments on the constitutionality of the Georgia and Texas abortion laws. Sarah Weddington, attorney for Roe v. Wade in Texas and Majorie Pitts Hames of Doe v. Bolton in Georgia, presented a clear case for a woman's constitutional right to choose whether or not she will continue an unwanted pregnancy. Basing her argument on the ninth amendment, Ms. Weddington asked that the Court uphold a three judge decision that the Texas law is unconstitutional and issue an injunction against any attempts to restrict access to abortion.

Assistant Attorney General of Texas Jay Floyd made several ridiculous attempts to win his case for maintenance of the present law. He first tried to argue that the case was moot because the plaintiff Mary Roe was no longer pregnant. Reminding him that the case was a class action suit, Justice Potter Stewart asked, "Can't we take judicial notice that at any given time there are a number of unmarried pregnant females in the state of Texas?" And in an attempt to counter Sarah Weddington's argument that abortion is a woman's right to choose, Floyd said, "I think a woman makes her choice prior to the time she becomes pregnant." "Maybe she makes her choice when she decides to live in Texas," retorted Justice Stewart. Floyd's most egregious statement came as he first rose to address the Court. The many feminists in the courtroom groaned in pain and disbelief as Floyd whined, "I don't suppose a man can hope to win an argument against two such beautiful ladies." Hopefully the Justices will realize that the Texas abortion law is just as absurd and discriminatory as were Jay Floyd's pompous comments.

Dorothy Beasley argued the Georgia case on grounds that the state has an interest in pregnancies above and beyond the private interests of the woman; that the state is responsible for fetal life. Such a consideration complicates the lower court decision that some sections of the Georgia law are unconstitutional. At present, Georgia requires that hospital boards oversee decisions on abortions. The number of abortions which are actually performed is minimal under this restrictive system. Marjorie Pitts Hames based her argument on the ninth and fourteenth amendments, maintaining that the remaining sections of the Georgia law violate woman's rights to privacy and equal protection under the law.

After hearing all arguments, the Court moved immediately to the next case. The Court has not announced a decision.

A united determination began Nov. 20, by women in the form of organized protests and conferences to gain control of this our bodies on an international scale of struggle. This liberation furthered through a program for action through the courts, the legislatures and through our continued mobilizations in the streets of every country of the world to win the total repeal of all anti-abortion and restrictive contraception laws, to end forced sterilization and to win abortion as every woman's right to choose.

Opponents of abortion counterdemonstrated in Washington D.C., New York, Pittsburgh and San Francisco. They expended thousands and thousands of dollars on full-page ads in major newspapers attacking abortion as murder. They recently formed Americans United for Life to "stop the abortion coalition in its tracks." In their most vicious attack on the New York abortion law to date, they have had a Catholic Fordham University professor active in Right to Life appointed the legal guardian of all fetuses from 4 to 24 weeks.

A second Woman's National Abortion Conference will be held Feb. 11, 12, and 13, at Boston University. The purpose of this conference is to organize a national strategy to win abortion law repeal. Women unite for our bodies, our lives, our right to decide.

-L. Mickey

## 10,130 STUDENTS REGISTER

The influx of 18 to 20-year-old voters appears to be pushing Lubbock County toward a record year in voter registration. County Tax Assessor-Collector Russell Hardin has reported that a "pretty close count" reveals that 10,130 citizens in that category have registered so far, bringing the 1972 registration count to 61,260. The previous record was 65,059 registered voters set during the presidential election year of 1968.

Under Texas law, voters must have been a resident of the state for one year and of the county for six months, be 18 or older, and possess a voter registration receipt.

In 1972, a wide variety of federal, state and local elections promises a busy year for Lubbock voters. On the federal level, ballots will be cast for President and Vice President, U.S. Senator from Texas, and U.S. Representative for the 19th Congressional District. All statewide offices, from the Governor to state judges, will be up for election.

On the county level, two county commissioners, all four district judges, the sheriff, the county tax assessor-collector and two justices of the peace will be voted upon, as will all three State Representatives from Lubbock.

All party offices, including County Chairman and the 48 precinct chairmanships from each party, will be on the primary ballots on May 6.

To hold city office, one must be a qualified voter, have lived in Lubbock 12 months, and be at least 21 years old. There is no filing fee for city candidates. Filing deadline is 30 days prior to an election, usually mid-April.

For the party offices, one must be a qualified voter, have lived in Lubbock 12 months and his precinct for 30 days. There is no filing fee, and the deadline is Feb. 7.

For county offices, with the exception of the criminal district attorney and the district judges, the requirements are the same: a qualified voter, 21 years old, and a resident of Lubbock County for 12 months. The filing deadline is Feb. 7 at 6 p.m.

State representatives must be at least 21, a qualified elector and a state resident for at least two years. A representative must live in the district from which he is elected.

Filing fees for county offices and for state representatives begins with an initial fee of \$50. The county executive committees of each party levy additional assessments not to exceed 4% of the salary of an official.

This year's total in voter registration may be aided by the fact that there is no deadline as in previous years. Voter registration formerly ended on January 31, but the Texas Legislature this year approved a permanent registration system, whereby a citizen may automatically re-register by voting each year. He must, however, be registered for at least 30 days before any given election in order to vote in that election.

The next elections will probably be city and school district contests, meaning that potential voters must be registered by around the first of March.

## Y.S.A. Convention Held in Houston

During the holidays, a major socialist convention received a great amount of attention from the world press. The convention was the eleventh annual national convention of the Young Socialist Alliance, in conjunction with Young Socialists for Jenness and Pulley.

Movement leaders from across the country, 1400 strong, attended the Dec. 28-Jan. 1 convention. Leaders included organizers from the anti-war, and feminist movements; student leaders; Black and Chicano; Puerto Rican and Dominican activists.

The basic format of the convention was the mapping out of a young socialist electoral strategy on a nationwide scale in the '72 campaign. The convention delegates voted unanimously to support the Presidential and Vice-Presidential campaign of the Socialist Workers Party which will feature Linda Jenness, 30, in the race for the Presidency; and Andrew Pulley, 20, for Vice-President. The theme is "MAKE YOUR FIRST VOTE COUNT." The YSA delegates also charted out by democratic discussion and vote, the strategy for the anti-war, feminist, high school, Black, and Chicano movement struggles.

Some wondered at the YSA's chosen site, Houston, Texas, because of the widely known right-wing terrorists located in Houston; however, according to the National Committee of YSA, Houston appeared to be the logical location. The growing radical movement in Texas, and throughout the South, as well as the inroads made by Debby Leonard's socialist campaign for Mayor in Houston, seemed to indicate that Houston would be a safe place for the convention.

Last year in Houston, the YSA played a major role in the struggle for civil liberties against right-wing terror in Houston. This was the first socialist convention ever to be held in the South.

The Young Socialist Alliance is "the largest, fastest growing radical organization in the U.S.," according to J. Edgar Hoover. The YSA is a revolutionary socialist organization of Black, Chicano, Native American Indian, Asian-American, Puerto-Rican, Dominican, and white youth, all who are active in the movements that are changing this society, with local members in 300 high school and college campuses and in 43 states.

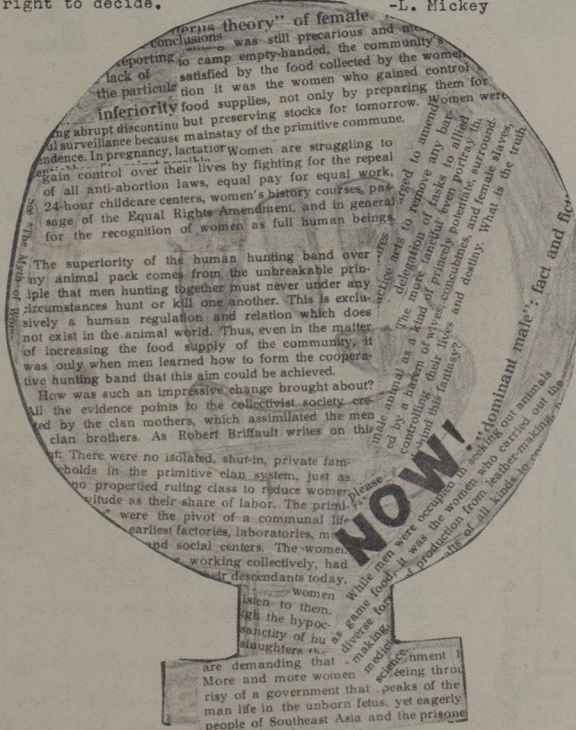
The other group sponsoring the Young Socialist convention was the Young Socialists for Jenness and Pulley, youthful supporters of the Socialist Workers Party ticket.

Only about one-half of those in attendance (1400) were members of the YSA, and the other half were independent activists. Nearly one-hundred new members were signed into the Young Socialist Alliance.

The convention facilities were very excellent over-all. The major events were held in the Music Hall which had comfortable seating and air conditioning. Many of the workshops later in the week were held in special rooms of two Houston hotels.

The convention ended in a rousing socialist song, The Internationale, and everyone left with organizing enthusiasm; even the two Lubbock delegates who girded themselves for a cold hitch-hike passage back to North Texas; however, yours truly, gave up at Austin and grabbed a big, grey dog back to Lubbock town.

—Ralph A. Bates







## New Morning's Garden

Summer gardens are now gone or under mulch. Now is the time to take care of the autumn vegetables in your garden or to buy the season's produce. Winter vegetables include Brussel sprouts, sturdy low growing greens such as Kale, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Onions, and Leeks, Parsnips and late Squash.

Brussel sprouts arrive at the height of its season in August through November. In choosing Brussels sprouts, look for small to medium sized sprouts, as the large ones have less flavor. The heads should be firm and bright green; avoid yellowing or wilted-looking leaves. To freeze, pick bright green, firm sprouts and wash. Blanch in boiling water: 3 minutes for small heads, 4 minutes for medium heads, 5 minutes for large heads. Pack closely with no headspace. Brussel sprouts keep for 3-4 days on the refrigerator shelf; in the freezer compartment of refrigerator, 1 month; in deep freeze, 11 months.

Greens such as Kale should be chosen for crispness and dark green color. Kale stays fresh in the refrigerator for only a day or two. To freeze blanch thoroughly washed unbruised leaves 1-1½ minutes. Kale keeps 1 year in deep freeze; 2-3 in compartment.

Cabbage should be chosen for weight and the head should be firm and solid. Avoid heads showing decay, injury or yellow leaves. If base of some of outer leaves is separate from stem, the cabbage may be strong in flavor or coarse in texture when cooked. Chinese cabbage should be firm, oval, and well-blanching. To freeze cabbage remove any discolored leaves from head. Place cabbage in covered container or moistureproof bag, or wrap in foil or wax paper. Keep refrigerated. To freeze, pick solid green or white heads. Trim all bruised leaves. Remove core; cut into pieces. Blanch 3-4 minutes. Cool in ice water. Pack tightly to prevent air space, leaving ½ inch head space. Cover. Note: Blanch Chinese cabbage for only 70 seconds. Cabbage keeps in the refrigerator, fresh, 1-5 days; in the freezer compartment 2-3 months; in a deep freeze 1 year.

Cauliflower is also a member of the cabbage family - what Mark Twain used to call "cabbage with a college education." Pick cauliflower heads with white or creamy-white florets or "curds". Be sure that any damage to the curd can be cut away without waste. The stem and leaves should be a bright fresh green. Leaves growing up through the curd will not harm flavor... only mar the appearance. To store, wrap cauliflower head in plastic wrap and refrigerator. To freeze, wash cauliflower head and remove stem and leaves. Separate into florets about 1 inch in diameter. Blanch in boiling water 3 minutes; chill in ice water 5 minutes. Pack tightly in containers, leaving ½ inch headspace. Cauliflower keeps in the refrigerator 4-5 days; in freezer compartment, 1 month; in deep freeze 1 year.

Onions are slightly dried before coming to market (with the exception of scallions). The onions should be firm with dry skin that is paper thin, bright and smooth. Green onions, sold in bunches, should have fresh green tops and medium size necks 2-3 inches long. The necks should be young and tender and crisp; the roots not too long. Leeks look like green onions and should be treated in the same manner. Dry onions should be kept in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place in a single layer. Green onions should have wilted parts and roots discarded, then be wrapped in moistureproof wrap and refrigerated. Dry onions and green onions can be frozen by washing, discarding any skin, cutting into pieces. Place in container, leaving ½ inch headspace. Cover. Dry onions will keep for 1-4 weeks; green, for 1-4 months in their fresh state. Cooked, on refrigerator shelf, both keep for 4-5 days. Frozen in refrigerator, onions keep for 2-3 months; in deep freeze, 1 year.

Parsnips are of the carrot family and look like a fat cream-colored carrot. They are good as a main vegetable or in soups. They should be well-shaped, firm and of small to medium size. The woody cores in very large roots are unappetizing, as are the pithy or fibrous centers of soft, shriveled roots. Refrigerate parsnips in moistureproof bag, or wrap in foil. To freeze, use young, tender parsnips. Cut off tops, wash and pare. Cut into cubes or slices. Blanch cubes 1 minute; slices 2 minutes. Chill in ice water 5 minutes. Pack with ½-inch headspace; seal. Fresh, they keep from 1-4 weeks; cooked, 1-2 days; frozen, 2-3 weeks in refrigerator freezer compartment; in deep freeze, 1 year.

When choosing a squash (from the many varieties of squash) choose young squash with tender rind, free from blemishes and fairly heavy for its size. Keep winter squash so they do not touch in a fairly dry, well-ventilated place with the temperature between 50 and 55 F. To freeze, use firm squash cut into cubes with seeds removed. Cook, covered, in water to cover until tender. Remove rind and wash squash. Cool quickly and pack into containers with ½-inch headspace. Or, bake and pack halves or quarters in plastic bags and seal. Freeze until firm. Squash keeps fresh 1-4 weeks in kitchen pantry; cooked, 4-5 days in refrigerator; frozen in refrigerator, it keeps 2-3 months; in deep freezer, 1 year.

In the refrigerator vegetables keep better in a crisper (a tight lidded plastic container with air lock) or in plastic bags. When freezing vegetables it is both easier for packing in and in storage space to use plastic bags. If there is any doubt of a bag being water and air tight place a second bag over the first sealed bag and seal again with twisted closures.

-L. Mickey

# YOU & THE POLICE

All people have the same rights when they are stopped or arrested by the police, whether they are guilty or innocent of a crime.

### If you are stopped by the police:

1. You do not have to answer any questions except your name and address.
2. If you are in your car you should get out, close the door and move away from the car. The policeman may ask to see your driver's license.
3. The policeman may search you for weapons by patting the outside of your clothing.
4. If the policeman asks to search your car you may tell him you do not wish him to search your car, but do not try to stop him if he does.
5. Under no circumstances should you argue with, fight or run away from a policeman, even if you are innocent.

### If you are arrested:

1. As soon as you are arrested ask for a lawyer.
2. If you are charged with a crime for which you can go to jail you have the right to a lawyer. If you cannot pay for a lawyer, you have the right to a free lawyer.
3. Do not say anything or sign anything until your lawyer comes.
4. You will be taken before a judge. He will tell you your rights and what you are charged with. You can ask him for a free lawyer. He will set bail.
5. You have the right to get out of jail by paying a bail bond. If you cannot afford bail and the crime is not serious you may ask the judge to let you out with the promise that you will come to court for your trial.
6. Police must give you a receipt for any belongings they take from you at the jail.

### If a policeman comes to your house:

1. Your home is your castle.
2. If you see a policeman coming to your house, you should step outside and shut the door and talk to him outside. Even if the policeman asks, you do not have to let him in your house.
3. If he has a search warrant for your house you must let him in, but tell him he does not have your permission to search your house.
4. If he does not have a warrant and comes into your house anyway, tell him that you do not give permission to search your house, but do not try to stop him.

### If police break the law:

1. If police hit you or call you ugly names you can protect your rights by filing a complaint. Do not argue, fight or run away. You may be seriously hurt or even killed.
2. You can complain to the police department itself, to the Lubbock Civil Liberties Union, and in some instances to the FBI and the Justice Department.
3. If you think your Constitutional rights have been violated you should call the Lubbock Civil Liberties Union: 744-3771 (9-5, Mon.-Fri.) 744-9972

# 1972

TRUCHA Publications, Inc.

Announces its forthcoming book (Jan. 30)

## CHICANOS

OUR BACKGROUND

AND OUR PRIDE

by

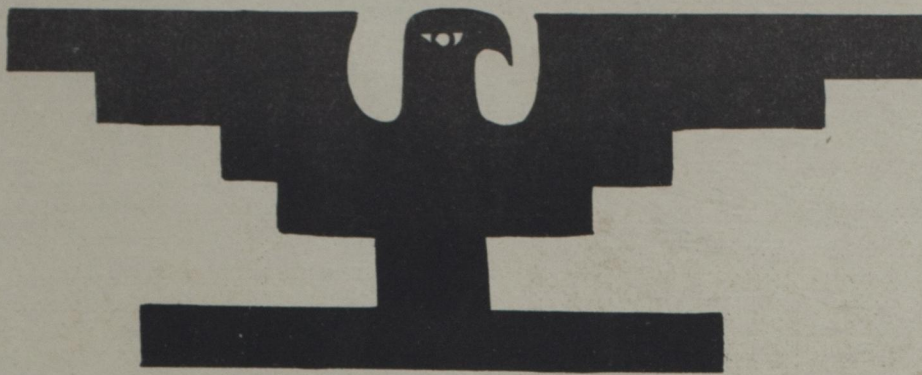
Nephtalí De León

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# IN THE NAME OF JUSTICE

It was called a "March of Faith," Sunday, November 7, 1971, the people took to the streets of Lubbock, Texas.

Nations and men declare war. But La Raza that day declared peace and faith; this in the face of years of injustice and oppression. Who else but a people of a great and beautiful spirit would do such a thing?

Yet La Raza took action. More than 1500 people gathered to make their grievances and feeling felt. It was a form of protest—beautiful in its spirit of faith, but firm in its clarity of purpose.

The march was living proof that La Raza does suffer—and has suffered for more than 200 years. Nobody likes to march. People have been known to get killed when doing such things. But what else can a poor people do? What is a people with a level of education of 3.8 grades supposed to do? We can only show the nobility of our spirit and the just cause of our grievances by exposing our very lives in order to attain justice.

Spiritual preparations were made. EVERYONE was to march in a spirit of peace and in a spirit of faith. The word spread like fire through the barrios. Would those who could not march in a spirit of peace and faith please stay home? The Spanish-language radio and television stations urgently echoed the same message. The danger of marches is well known. Priests and ministers called for further spiritual commitment.

Priests and ministers called for further spiritual commitment. We were to protest, yes, but with dignity and peace—a peace that could only be conveyed by our actions.

Sunday, November 7 arrived. The jubilant songs were ringing at Mose Hood Park prior to the march. Under the open skies a religious ceremony was held with priests and ministers taking part. Then the march moved on—from Mose Hood Park on 24th and Q, north on Avenue Q, east on Broadway until the County Courthouse was reached.

The banner of "La Virgen de Guadalupe" was held aloft at the head of the march. Many posters and banners followed.

Once at the Courthouse, a long list of grievances and demands were read by Mariano Garcia, Chon Garcia, and Joe Rangel, spokesmen chosen for their integrity of character.

The grievances and demands were composed by a committee of more than thirty individuals representing students, businessmen, ministers, priests, laborers, housewives, as well as members of different neighborhoods of Lubbock.

Here, then is a summary of the main points that were said that Sunday afternoon during the People's March of Faith:

WE ARE HERE TO CHALLENGE AND INDICT A SYSTEM WHICH HAS DENIED THE CHICANO HIS BASIC AND HUMAN RIGHTS. VIOLENCE AND BRUTALITY HAVE BEEN INFLICTED ON OUR PEOPLE IN THE NAME OF LAW AND ORDER. WE HAVE SUFFERED TOO LONG UNDER A POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SYSTEM WHICH PROMISES EQUALITY FOR ALL BUT WHICH DELIBERATELY DENIES IT TO US.

OUR DEMANDS ARE BASED ON WHAT IS HAPPENING IN LUBBOCK. THE CITY MUST RIGHT THESE WRONGS AND THE TIME IS NOW. WE ARE TIRED OF WORDS AND EMPTY PROMISES. WE DEMAND ACTION—NOW.

IN THE NAME OF JUSTICE, WE DEMAND:

1. THAT J.T. ALLEY, CHIEF OF POLICE, BE REPLACED BY A MORE COMPETANT AND HUMANE OFFICIAL.
2. THAT OFFICERS MITCHELL, STAFFORD, DANIELS, VAUGHN, DUDLEY, HARGRAVES, COMBS, BRACKEN, AND OFFICER BADGE # 102 BE REMOVED FROM THE POLICE FORCE, BECAUSE OF THEIR RECENT BEHAVIOR.
3. THAT JAMES PROTHRO AND OFFICER BARTLEY BE REPLACED BY MORE COMPETANT AND QUALIFIED TRAINING OFFICERS.
4. THAT THE MAYOR, CITY COUNCIL, THE CITY PLANNING AND ZONING COMMISSION AND JUDGES OF ALL LEVELS OF JURISDICTION BE REQUIRED TO READ AND UNDERSTAND THE BILL OF RIGHTS, THE U.S. CONSTITUTION AND THE TREATY OF GUADALUPE HIDALGO (MAY 30, 1848).
5. THAT THE CITY COUNCIL, THE CHIEF OF POLICE, AND ALL MEMBERS OF THE LUBBOCK POLICE FORCE BE REQUIRED TO READ, COMPREHEND AND FOLLOW THE GUIDELINES SET FORTH IN THE KERNER REPORT.

IN THE NAME OF EQUAL PROTECTION UNDER THE LAW, WE DEMAND:

1. THAT CHARGES, WHEN FILED, BE EXPLAINED FULLY IN SPANISH SO THAT A PERSON'S RIGHTS UNDER THE LAW BE GUARANTEED.
2. THAT EXPERIENCED, CONSIDERATE LEGAL ASSISTANCE BE PROVIDED.
3. THAT JURY SELECTION REFLECT EQUAL CHICANO REPRESENTATION.
4. THAT JAIL CONDITIONS BE TOTALLY REFORMED TO GUARANTEE BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS WHICH HAVE BEEN CONTINUALLY VIOLATED IN LUBBOCK.
5. THAT A JUVENILE DETENTION AND REHABILITATION CENTER, SEPARATE FROM THE JAILHOUSE, BE ESTABLISHED WITHOUT FURTHER DELAY, AND THAT A CHICANO PROBATION COUNSEL OR BE ADDED.

IN THE NAME OF FAIR REPRESENTATION AND A REAL VOICE IN CITY GOVERNMENT, WE DEMAND THAT:

1. THAT THE CITY CHARTER BE CHANGED TO GUARANTEE CHICANO REPRESENTATION.
2. THAT THE MAYOR BE PERSONALLY AVAILABLE TO HEAR CHICANO PROBLEMS AND NOT BE REPRESENTED BY AN ADMINISTRATIVE SHADOW.
3. THAT A CITIZENS' REVIEW BOARD, ARMED WITH FULL INVESTIGATIVE POWERS, BE ESTABLISHED TO INSURE FAIR LAW ENFORCEMENT PRACTICES BY THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.
4. THAT A PERMANENT HUMAN RELATIONS COMMITTEE BE ESTABLISHED WITH EQUAL CHICANO REPRESENTATION.

IN THE NAME OF EQUAL EMPLOYMENT WE DEMAND THAT:

1. THAT AN EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION BE ESTABLISHED WITH EQUAL CHICANO REPRESENTATION.
2. CHICANOS OCCUPY 25% OF ALL LEVELS OF CITY EMPLOYMENT.

Two months later, only one demand, for a human relations committee, has been met by the city government of Lubbock, Texas.

*Nephtali De Leon*

## Boycott of Gibsons

Since the 28th of December, Gibson's Discount Store in Plainview has been the scene of picketing by the Chicano community. The picketing stems from the Christmas Eve firing of seventeen Plainview Chicanos by the store, with no explanation given for the firings.

As the employees were leaving that night, they were given notices of termination by the Assistant Manager. The notices stated that the job was well done, but due to circumstances beyond the control of management, they, the Chicanos were fired.

The spokesman for the group, Mary Jane Garcia, stated that when members of the group were hired to stock and open the store, they were given the impression that the jobs would be permanent rather than temporary. Needless to say, this was proven to be incorrect.

Sr. Arturo Ortega, the representative of the Equal Employment Commission, met with the pickets and notified them that the EEC would start an investigation within thirty to forty days.

The demonstrators are demanding that both the Manager and Assistant Manager be fired, that discrimination within the store be stopped, and that all those fired be rehired.

It was reported that they had tried to meet with both the Manager and Assistant Manager, but that neither would agree to meet with the group or answer any questions the protestors might have had.

Due to this treatment, a statewide boycott of Gibson's Discount stores has been called for, and Chicanos are urged to avoid shopping at Gibson's stores.

—L. Trujillo

## CONCILIO for Chicino Studies

November 27 a conference was held at the Westley Foundation to set up guidelines and consider philosophies for the Texas Concilio for Chicano Studies. The guidelines were based upon the idea that the Chicano Studies not be institutionalized, instead letting each program develop according to the needs in its respective community. To this end, no governmental agency, organization or institution shall control Chicano Studies.

It is a well known fact that most universities in the state of Texas have no chicano studies, and don't really want Chicanos in their schools. A national study shows that of 1.4 million chicanos who enter school each year only 4 million remain in school. Of those who remain only 50% graduate from high school. In 1969 only 600 Chicanos graduated from College.

The Texas Concilio for Chicano Studies is being set up to entice chicano students to enroll in colleges and universities. Ethnic study programs would enable minority students to learn and more fully understand what the who, when and where of their ethnic background and history is. Such programs would facilitate adaption by Chicano students to college without cutting away ethnic history and individual self.

L. Trujillo



